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REPORT OF THE SELECTMEN

AND OTHER

TOWN OFFICERS

OF THE

TOWN OF SANDWIGH

INCLUDING REPORTS
OF THE

SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS

AND OF THE

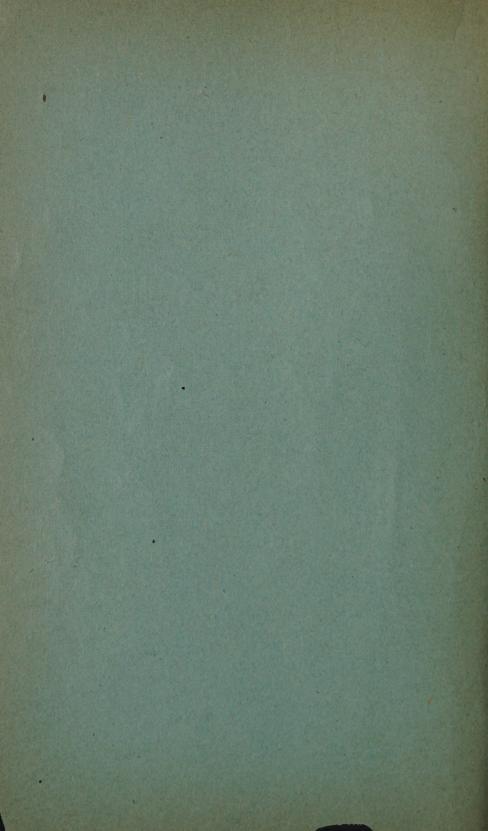
SEGRETARY OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF THE PUBLIC LIBRARY

FOR THE YEAR ENDING DEC. 31,

1897



NEW BEDFORD, MASS:
NEW BEDFORD PRINTING COMPANY.
1898



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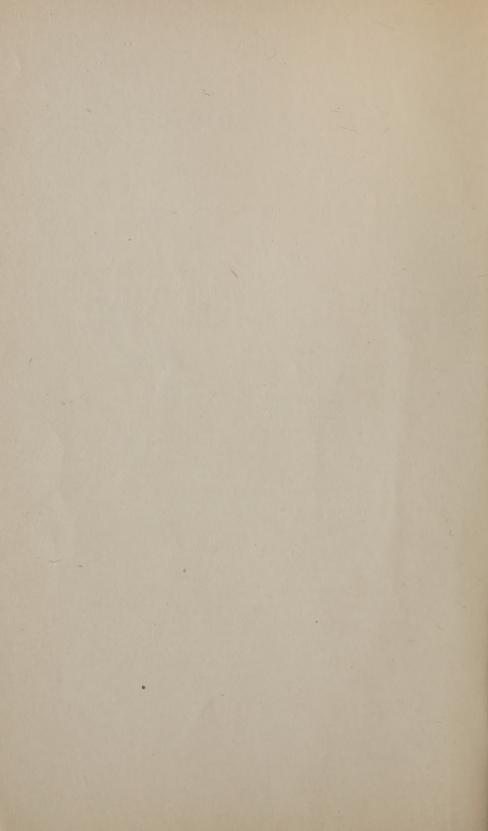
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NEW BEDFORD, MASS:
NEW BEDFORD PRINTING COMPANY,
1898



TOWN OFFICERS FOR 1897.

Town Clerk and Treasurer. JOHN A. HOLWAY.

Selectmen, Assessors and Overseers of the Poor. JOHN F. CARLETON, HIRAM H. HEALD, EDWARD B. HOWLAND.

School Committee.

Term ending 1900, FRANK W. CHIPMAN.

Term ending 1899, { HARRIET A. MORSE, JOHN H. STEVENS, FRANCIS R. HOLWAY, Chairman.

ROBERT H. FAUNCE, succeeding Term ending 1898, Robert Armstrong, resigned, ELIZABETH CLARK, JAMES L. LAWRENCE.

Superintendent of Schools.

E. J. EDMANDS,

B. J. TICE.

Superintendent of Streets. STEPHEN S. CHIPMAN.

Board of Health.

DR. GEORGE E. WHITE, Term expires in 1900. WILLARD E. BOYDEN, Term expires in 1899. DR. ROBERT H. FAUNCE, Term expires in 1898.

Auditors.

FLETCHER CLARK.

GEORGE L. HAINES.

Collector of Taxes.

PELEG T. BROWN. Commission 11 per cent,

Constables.

EUGENE W. HAINES, ROBERT ARMSTRONG, JUSTUS H. CROCKER, STEPHEN F. CASHIN, BENJAMIN F. DENSON.

Sealer of Weights and Measures. SETH O. ELLIS.

Field Drivers.

LABAN P. CROCKER, SANFORD I. MORSE, JOHN F. CARLETON.

Fence Viewers.

GUSTAVUS HOWLAND, GEO. T. McLAUGHLIN, ROBERT ARMSTRONG, CHARLES E. POPE.

Surveyors of Wood and Lumber.

GUSTAVUS HOWLAND, SAMUEL H. NYE, CHARLES E. POPE, JOHN PERCIVAL.

Registrars of Voters.

ISAAC K. CHIPMAN, WILLIAM L. NYE, JOHN McCANN, JOHN A. HOLWAY, (ex-officio).

Inspector of Animals.

SAMUEL H. NYE.

Fire Wards.

EUGENE W. HAINES, EDWARD B. HOWLAND, THOMAS F. KELLEHER, JOHN H. SULLIVAN.

Forest Fire Wards.

DAVID A. HOXIE, JOHN PERCIVAL, ROBERT ARMSTRONG, LABAN P. CROCKER, JOSHUA E. HOLWAY.

Trustees of the Public Library.

Term ending in 1900, BENJAMIN G. BARTLEY, CHARLES DILLINGHAM, CHARLES L. NORTON.

Term ending in 1899, ALICE C. LEONARD,

Term ending in 1899, SARAH T. McLAUGHLIN.
) ALICE R. COOKE,

Term ending in 1898, REV. WM. H. WOODWELL, JOHN F. CARLETON,

REPORT OF THE SELECTMEN.

We present herewith our annual report of the receipts and expenditures in the several departments for the year ending Dec. 31, 1897.

The valuation of the town has increased slightly each year for several years past, but as there seems to be an extended feeling that property is over-valued, it is very doubtful if the present valuation can be maintained. It is therefore greatly to be desired that economical appropriations be made lest the rate become excessive.

The financial standing of the town shows an increase instead of the anticipated reduction in notes payable. This is due to the larger amount of uncollected taxes and the deficiences of the several accounts.

The contingent account is steadily losing its income from the corporation and bank taxes, and has had to carry this year the deficiency on State Highway contract. We recommend for the coming year an appropriation of \$1200.

The road account shows a deficiency, which is largely chargeable to the Shawme Road. The cost of keeping our roads in repair is about \$1200 yearly, the remainder of the appropriation being spent in improvements. The present condition of our roads is such that we would recommend the smaller appropriation of \$1500.

As to the poor account, which this year shows a deficiency, the indications point to a decreased expenditure the coming year. We advise for the care of the poor during the coming year an appropriation of \$2700.

JOHN F. CARLETON, HIRAM H. HEALD, EDWARD B. HOWLAND,

Selectmen.

OFFICE OF THE SELECTMEN, SANDWICH, JAN. 1, 1898.

TREASURER'S ACCOUNT.

JOHN A. HOLWAY, Treasurer.

1897.		
Jan. 1.	To Balance,	\$565.92
4.	Cash, George H. Cash, for fines,	15.00
6.	Cash, County Treasurer, dog money	
	refunded,	181.20
12.	Town of Freetown, for support of	
	paupers,	12.00
15.	Town of North Attleboro, for sup-	
	port of paupers,	94.88
19.	S. N. Burbank, for board,	10.00
23.	Town of Middleboro, for support of	
	paupers,	157.01
	A. Higgins, auctioneer's license,	2.00
27.	State Treasurer, Mass. school fund,	362.57
Feb. 2.	Annie E. Jennings, for board,	85.43
6.	Town of Cohasset, for support of	
	paupers,	85.42
Mar. 6.	Isaiah Spindell & Co., fish weir licenses,	30.00
18.	State Treas., balance corporation tax,	119.63
25.		1,000.00
26.	Muskrat skins sold,	14.22
Apr. 1.	First District Court, for fines,	75.00
7.	Walter Wesselhoeft,	25.00
8.	James L. Wesson,	10.00
9.	S. N. Burbank, for board,	10.00
24.	Horace Lovell, interest,	.72
24.		1,000.00
May 4.		30.00
11.	Geo. N. Chipman, for license,	1.00
17.	State Treasurer, for State paupers,	25.50

May	17.	State Treasurer, for inspection of	
		Animals,	23.00
	20.	Charles Weil & Co., loan,	1,000.00
June	2.	Chas. Dillingham, loan,	800.00
	15.	D. F. Neal, for sale of pigs,	17.00
	19.	Fletcher Clark, loan,	400.00
July	2.	Willard Reed,	15.00
	3.	Blodget, Merritt & Co., loan,	3,000.00
	3.	D. F. Neal, for hens and chickens sold,	20.00
	17.	D. F. Neal, for chickens sold,	10.00
Aug.	30.	Chas. Weil & Co., loan,	1,000.00
Sept.	11.	Town of Bourne, for herring fisheries,	450.71
	24.	International Trust Co., loan,	700.00
Oct.	2.	D. F. Neal, for pigs sold,	5.00
	2.	First District Court, fines,	10.00
	9.	State Treasurer, for State highway,	3,214.23
	14.	D. F. Neal, for chickens sold,	23.20
	25.	S. N. Burbank, for board,	8.00
	28.	International Trust Co., loan,	1,000.00
Nov.	4.	State Treasurer, school supt. fund,	515.62
	6.	for state highway,	2,502.75
	15.	T. L. Mayo & Co., fish weir license,	15.00
	23.	International Trust Co., loan,	500.00
Dec.	11.	State Treasurer, Corporation tax,	670.55
	11.	National bank tax,	352.19
	11.	Military aid,	12.00
	11.	State aid,	615.00
	17.	Henry Whittemore, error in bill,	.50
	22.	E. W. Haines, car fare refunded,	2.60
	22.	Dog licenses,	233.40
	29.	County Treasurer, bounty on seals,	9.00
-	29.	Jos. B. Hall, rent for 1897,	35.00
	30.	International Trust Co., loan,	1,000.00
	31.	D. F. Neal, for eggs sold,	2.52
	31.	for pigs sold,	10.50
	31.	for veal sold,	6.08
	31.	Town of Bourne, for paupers,	250.61
	31.	State Treasurer, for state highway,	86.84
	31.	Rent for hall for 1897,	22.00
	31.	Calvin T. Ellis for rent,	10.00
	31.	C. J. Peters for support of children,	297.78

Dec. 31.	P. T. Brown	, interest on taxes for	1894, 24.66
31.		interest on taxes for	1895, 63.13
31.		taxes for 1894,	1,173.45
31.	• .	taxes for 1895,	1,172.38
31.		taxes for 1896,	3,758.22
31.	,	taxes for 1897,	8,230.49
			\$37,180.91

Cr.

By Contingent orders paid,	\$22,996.62	
Pauper orders paid,	4,233.94	
Road orders paid,	2,947.34	
School orders paid,	6,305.00	
Cash on hand,	698.01	
		\$37,180.91

AUDITORS' REPORT.

We, the undersigned, Auditors of the town of Sandwich, have examined the accounts of the Treasurer, John A. Holway, from Jan. 1, 1897, to Jan. 1, 1898, and find them correct and properly vouched for.

FLETCHER CLARK, GEORGE L. HAINES,

Auditors.

To cash on hand Jan. 1st, 1 Received from Jan. to Jan. 1, 1898,		\$565.92 36,614.99	\$37,180.91
	Cr.		
By cash paid on Contingent	account,	\$22,996.62	
Pauper	66	4,233.94	
Road	46	2,947.34	
School	66	6,305.00	
By cash on hand,		698.01	
,			\$37,180.91

COLLECTOR'S ACCOUNT.

Peleg T. Brown, Collector.

Tax of 1894.

	•	
Balance uncollected Jan. 1, 1897,	\$1,173.45	
Amount collected during the year,	1,173.45	
<i>€ √ /</i>		
Tax of 189	5.	
Balance uncollected Jan. 1, 1897,	\$1,172.38	
Amount collected during the year,	1,172.38	
· · · · /	·	
Taxes of 189	96.	
Balance uncollected Jan. 1, 1897,	\$6,674.33	
Amount collected during the year,	3,658.22	
€ √ /		\$3,016.11
Taxes of 189	7.	
Amount committed and added,	\$15,882.00	
Amount collected Jan. 1, 1898,	8,230.49	
, ,		7,651.51
Total uncollected Jan. 1, 1898,		\$10,667.62
Interest due on unpaid taxes,		180.97
Amount due the town Jan. 1, 1898,		\$10,848.59
Less commission on taxes for 1896 a	nd 1897,	458.25
		\$10,390.34

The amount of interest collected in 1897 is \$162.16.

CONTINGENT ACCOUNT.

Oliver A. Briggs, services as constable, John F. Carleton, work on town report, Services as selectman and assessor, Time and expenses to Boston, 10 tim to Monument twice; to Sandwich th times; to Barnstable and Yarmouth once each; and perambulation of Mas	ree	\$2.25
line,	52.58	
		239.58
Dennis Donovan, care of library lamp,		12.50
Henry M. Hutchings, legal advice,		2.00
Fletcher Clark, services as auditor,	\$6.00	
Sundry supplies,	5.09	
		11.09
J. L. Fairbanks & Co., stationery, etc.,		7.15
Eugene W. Haines, services as constable,	\$29.00	
Care of fire engine,	5.00	
		34.00
B. W. Covill, sawing and piling wood,		1.00
Estate of Michael Coffey, tax of 1896 aba	atement,	
property not owned,		.37
George L. Haines, tax of 1896 abate-	_,	
ment, property not owned,	.74	
Services as auditor,	6.00	0.74
Now Padford Printing Co. minting town		6.74
New Bedford Printing Co., printing town a Eugene C. Bourne, surveying for Shawme	. ,	58.00
road,	8.50	
Surveying state highway,	48.75	
Surveying Scorton harbor,	17.50	
Tal. Desiral laws and the control of	. 0	74.75
John Percival, damage and injuries at fore	st fire,	44.00

W. E. Boyden, expressage,	9.77	
Services on board of health,	10.00	
,		19.77
W. E. Boyden, treas., 4th of July approp	oriation.	100.00
F. B. & F. P. Goss, printing,	,	27.15
Murcury Publishing Co., printing,		1.00
Samuel Ward Co., stationery, etc.,		15.04
Arthur Braman, services as town clerk,		1.50
Chas. W. Lovell, one-half cord of wood	9	2.50
Edward B. Howland, services 13 months		
man and assessor,	189.58	
Time and expenses to Boston, 16 time	nes;	
to East Sandwich, 6 times;		
Barnstable, 4 times; to Hyannis		
Yarmouth; perambulation of M		
pee line; day with state aid age		
marking trees and cash for co	ourt	
expenses,	99.50	
		289.08
Geo. W. Rogers, services as ballot clerk		6.00
N. Y. N. H. & H. R. R., freight,		.25
John F. Cunningham, fighting fire,		1.30
John Montgue heirs, abatement of tax 1	895,	
taxed elsewhere,		3.80
James & Alonzo Phinney, 1896 and 189	7, over-	
valuation,		13.56
A. W. Brownell, printing dog license,		2.10
B. F. Denson, labor on trees,	10.50	
Services as constable,	13.00	
		23.50
H. H. Heald, services as selectman and		
assessor,	175.00	
Time and expenses to Boston, twice		
Yarmouth, twice; Cedarville, twi		
East Sandwich twice,	26.15	
Team hire for selectmen,	4.00	
		205.15
J. Q. Miller, estate, team hire,		5.00
Jas. A. Lovell, one-half cord of wood,		2.50
A. F. Sherman, copying abstract book,		10.00

Frederick S. Pope, janitor's services and	1	
supplies,	18.31	
Sundry services,	15.80	
		34.11
George L. Haines, Q. M., memorial day	appropriation	on, 75.00
First district court fees, case of Jenning		
Case of Thompson,	5.89	
Cases of Maley & Gibbs,	7.53	
		35.12
John A. Holway, services as town clerk	and treasur	
E. Fish, one-cord of wood,		2.25
T. F. Kelleher, police duty,		5.00
John A. Holway, Treas.:		
Bounty on muskrats,	23.75	
Bounty on seals,	9.00	
Mileage book,	100.00	
Stamps, envelopes, etc.,	16.49	
Notes paid,	10,400.00	
Interest paid,	676.14	
State tax,	682.50	
· County tax,	1,125.39	
Dog tax,	233.40	
Snow bills,	270.68	
State, military and soldiers' aid,	650.00	
State highway bills,	6,067.42	
		20,254.77
Samuel H. Nye, inspecting cattle,		36.50
S. I. Morse, oil stove,		2.75
Charles E. Pope, care of town clock,	50.00	
Labor at cemetery,	1.50	
		51.50
G. Howland, lumber and nails,		3.50
Thorp & Martin, order book,		7.00
Thomas F. Atkins estate, land damage,		40.00
Charles G. Ellis, repairs on Town hall,		10.26
W. P. Moroney, abatement, tax '97, over		4.80
Wm. H. Meiggs, abatement, tax '96, proj	perty not .	
owned,		1.85
John Humphrey, burying dog,		.50
Mary Buckley, abatement, tax '95, '96 a	nd '97,	
widow's exemption,		23.00

Mrs. A. H. Armstrong, abatement, tax '96, property	
not owned,	3.70
J. W. Dalton, return of deaths,	7.00
E. S. Clark, cutting plate,	.60
S. R. Bourne, glass and labor,	2.36
I. K. Chipman, services as registrar,	24.00
John McCann, services as registrar, 24.00	
Team and supplies for registrars, 2.10	
	26.10
Joseph B. Hall, shelves in safe,	5.00
Oscar Howland, painting cemetery gates,	8.76
J. C. C. Ellis, sundry repairs,	2.23
S. O. Ellis, repair of pump,	7.50
Wm. L. Nye, services as registrar,	24.00
C. Thomas Pope, labor at Town hall,	1.68
Joshua Hall, abatement, tax '97, old and infirm,	8.00
Peter Swansey, fighting fire,	2.20
Jas. Buckley, old man's exemption, abatement tax of '9'	
Mary Monahan, abatement, tax of '96 and '97,	1, 0.00
single woman's exemption,	7.70
Edward Conley, abatement, tax of '97, overvaluation,	3.20
R. H. Faunce, returning births,	2.25
George N. Chipman, justice fees,	12.00
Chas. Dillingham, services as moderator, 4 meetings,	20.00
John Bursley, return of deaths,	1.25
James A. Lovell, 1-2 cord wood,	2.25
Geo. P. Drew est., abatement of tax of '97,	2.20
overvaluation,	24.80
Lillian E. Haines, abatement of tax of '97,	2 - 1 .00
overvaluation,	.40
B. G. Bartley, treasurer, library appropriation,	50.00
F. H. Burgess, printing,	13.25
John B. Vodon, abatement of tax of '95, overvaluation,	$\frac{13.23}{3.04}$
James H. Looby, abatement of tax of '97, property	5.04
not owned,	3.20
Perez Eldridge, cutting wood,	1.00
P. T. Brown, collector, abatement of uncollectable	
taxes for '94 and '95,	301.32
P. T. Brown, commission on taxes for '94 and '95,	422.24
Alvin P. Wing, returning deaths for '96 and '97,	8.25

CR.

By town appropriation,	\$1,000.00	
Appropriation for fire and snow,	2,000.00	
" Public Library,	50.00	
" Independence and		
Memorial Days,	175.00	
Added taxes and overlayings,	649.11	
Assessment for State tax,	682.50	
Assessment for County tax,	1,125.39	
Rent of town hall,	22.00	
Balance of corporation tax,	119.63	
Loans,	11,400.00	
Court fines,	100.00	
Fish weir licenses,	45.00	
Dog licenses,	233.40	
Car fares,	2.60	
Corporation tax,	670.55	
National Bank tax,	352.19	
State aid refunded,	615.00	
Military aid refunded,	12.00	
Liquor license,	1.00	
Herring fishery,	450.71	
Amount received for muskrat skins,	14.22	
Rent from Joseph B. Hall,	35.00	
Auctioneer's license,	2.00	
Cost of cattle inspection, reimbursed by		
State,	23.00	
Interest received on taxes,	162.16	
Bounty on seals,	9.00	
Amount reed. on State highway contract,	5,803.82	
•		\$2

\$25,755.28

Balance,

\$2,758.66

ROAD ACCOUNT.

Charles Dillingham, gravel,		\$26.88
S. S. Chipman, care of highways,		280.99
S. I. Morse, tools, etc.,	18.20	
Labor with team,	137.60	
		155.80
Eugene C. Bourne, surveying,		16.75
Charles Gibbs, labor,		31.41
John Chipman, labor,		36.33
James Keenan estate, labor, with team,		59.20
John McArdle, labor,		43.48
Joseph B. McArdle, labor,		114.03
Martin Carroll, labor,		95.42
Thomas Craven, labor,		14.67
William Dalton, labor,		80.58
Patrick McElroy, labor,		30.67
Fiske, Homes & Co., pipe,		58.50
Wm. Kelleher, labor,		44.58
Patrick Swansey, labor		17.33
Nicholas Black, labor,		55.33
James Dalton, labor,		62.91
Nicholas Lutz, labor,		13.17
J. Q. Miller, est., labor with team,		131.20
B. W. Lovell, labor,		14.33
Harrison G. Landers, labor.		14.03
James Dennison, labor,		10.17
John R. Carlson, labor,		7.92
John A. Carlson, labor,		19.68
Raymond W. Jones, labor,		3.00
Stephen L. Jones, labor,		3.00
Stephen M. Jones, labor,		5.84
S. F. Braley, labor,		11.84
Wm. Anderson, labor,		11.00

E. W. Fish, labor,		6.00
E. O. Fish, labor,		4.50
Wm. Whittum, labor,		2.83
Herbert Jones, labor,	-	7.00
John Horan, labor,		36.16
R. J. Fish, labor with horse,		37.35
James Chadwick, labor,		18.00
Charles Haskell, building road,		380.00
J. H. Crocker, labor with team,		21.40
A. Trench, labor,		6.00
F. A. Fisher, labor,		4.50
A. P. Jones, labor,		16.83
Fred A. Fish, labor,		12.83
Geo. A. Weeks, labor,		12.83
T. P. Smith, labor,		16.83
B. A. Ewer, labor,		7.17
S. H. Nye, labor with team,		36.00
Jos. Breck & Sons, roller repairs,		94.75
Joseph Ewer's est., gravel,		18.84
F. L. Howland, labor with team,		78.00
John M. Perry, labor with team,		62.00
Geo. Gibbs, labor,		22.58
J. R. Holway, labor with team,		34.40
N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R., freight,		8.00
Daniel F. Hilliard, labor with team,		234.80
Augustus Pope, labor,		1.50
Cornelius Donovan, labor,		10.50
Michael Canary,		3.00
Jere. McCarty, labor,		4.50
George Paul, labor,		4.50
F. C. Eldred, gravel,		32.10
Henry P. Hoxie labor,		12.50
S. J. Jones, labor,		17.17
G. Howland, lumber,		85.67
H. S. Smith, painting,		6.00
John H. Sullivan, blacksmithing,		.30.79
E. J. Mackey, labor,		5.32
John Pike, labor,		3.50
John Elvander, labor,		1.50
Frank Murphy, labor,		3.66
James Grady, labor,		5.00

Edw. Kenney, Jr., labor,		1.50
Edward Kenney, labor,		7.33
Daniel Callahan, labor,		2.25
Luther Douglass, labor,		4.17
Patrick Linehan, labor.		.33
John Martin, labor,		2 58
Patrick Mahoney, labor,		1.50
Robert Armstrong, labor,		8.41
Robert R. Fuller, labor,		2.17
R. F. Armstrong, labor,		7.17
Oliver C. Hoxie, labor,		3.33
J. H. Miller, labor,		4.25
Estate of S. R. Wing, land damage,		25.00
S. O. Ellis, labor,		.50
o. Lilley turolly		
		\$2,947.34
$\mathrm{Cr}.$		
By appropriation,	\$2,000.00	
appropriation for Shawme road,	500.00	
contribution,	50.00	
·		\$2,550.00
Deficiency,		\$397.34
Of the above deficiency there should b	e charged:	
To the Shawme road,	\$135.00	
To pipe on hand and improvement in	ψ100.00	
stock of road tools.	121.00	
Stock of road tools.	121.00	256.00
		200.00
Leaving net expense on roads over	the	
appropriation,		\$141.34

SCHOOL ACCOUNT.

Total school expenses for the year encomber 31, 1897,	ling De-	\$6,305.00
Cr.		
By appropriation,	\$5,000.00	
Dog fund,	181.20	
Mass. school fund income,	362.57	
Superintendent's salary, refunded		
by State,	515.62	
Cash refunded,	.50	
		6,059.89
Deficiency,		\$245.11

PAUPER ACCOUNT.

Thomas H. Tobey, 1 1-2 cords wood,		\$7.50
J. F. Kimball, 50 bushels potatoes,		26.80
Eugene W. Haines, care of tramps,	37.58	
Shoes,	17.75	
Expense of travel,	11.09	
Oysters,	3.00	00.40
		69.42
Samuel Hobbs, stationery,		3.50
W. H. Fish, labor,		5.00
George A. Gibbs, one load of wood,	2.75	
Clams,	2.00	
		4.75
B. W. Fish, provisions,		19.40
George H. Freeman, board Abigail Fox,		56.57
W. H. Abbott, clams,		.50
Joseph Harrison, drift,		5.00
D. S. Neal, provisions,		9.29
Rodman Hilliard, board of Frank Hilliard,		84.00
Cyrus Jones, cabbage,		1.50
Geo. E. Burbank, groceries,		184.49
Kelleher & Bassett, provisions,		108.78
Joseph E. Marsh, rent,		55.00
Estate of C. G. Ellis. 1 hay cutter,		1.00
John McCann, groceries,		149.29
W. F. Lapham, provisions,		111.15
S. I. Morse, groceries,		202.11
E. B. Howland, 20 tons of coal,	138.53	
Time and expense on Jennings case and		
to Natick twice and to Danvers, Barn-		
stable and New Bedford,	25.15	
Services as overseer, 13 months,	108.33	
,		272.01

/	$ \begin{array}{r} 198.09 \\ 408.25 \\ \hline 2.38 \\ 52.00 \\ 146.63 \\ \end{array} $ 0.00 1.30
Tourton I unatic Hagnital board of inmates	71.30 492.32
Taunton Lunatic Hospital, board of inmates, Danvers Lunatic Hospital, board of Dean,	167.60
Benj. G. Bartley, dry goods,	33.98
T. F. Atkins, 1-2 ton of coal,	3.50
Mass. Dipsomaniac Hospital, board of Jennings,	
Jos. E. Marsh, treas., assessment on cemetery lot	
	2.00
Expenses to Bridgewater,	2.50
	4.50
Mrs. A. M. Tinkham, sewing,	7.98
H. H. Heald, services as overseer,	50 00
Mary A. Monahan, hat,	3.75
D. F. Chessman, 1 wheel hoe drill,	9.00
Plants,	1.42
-	10.42
B. C. Fagan, rent,	52.00
C. G. Ellis, repairs in office,	5.00
Cornelius Donovan, groceries,	20.23
David A. Hoxie, wood,	5.00
R. H. Faunce, medical attendance,	89.00
City of Cambridge, aid to Crangle,	7.71
F. L. Howland, plowing and harrowing,	22.50
H. E. McConnell, fish,	1.70
George B. Evans, lithia tablets,	3.00
Charles H. Chapouile, coffee,	.76
Mt. Hope Nursery, peach trees,	1.25
N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R., freight on potatoes,	1.45
Estate of John Murray, dry goods,	76.95 9.00
Charles Cunningham, care of Early, M. F. Delano, medical attendance,	15.50
Samuel Ward Co., cases for papers,	4.95
Medfield Insane Asylum, board of Atherton,	77.20
John Q. Miller est., hack,	1.00
o o mi q, ramor oson, naon,	1.00

II ' O I I '	* 0.00
Harrison G. Landers, groceries,	52.00
E. Fish, 9 1-2 cords of wood,	42.75
Town of Natick, aid to Mrs. McNamee,	107.00
Henry P. Hoxie, labor at almshouse,	4.00
E. C. Brett, clothing,	8.00
Chas. E. Pope, straw,	2.00
George F. Hoxie, fish,	1.55
N. C. Ellis, fish,	2.50
S. W. Potter, care of Jenkins,	17.00
E. S. Clark, repairing clock,	1.00
Thomas H. Chipman, repairing shoes,	9.65
Benjamin Dillingham, aid,	10.00
James M. Chadwick, 1 1-2 cords of wood,	6.75
N. P. Swift, one pig,	9.60
S. O. Ellis, labor at almshouse,	6.00
John M. Perry, services,	2.00
O. H. Howland, hardware supplies to almshouse,	28.20
George N. Chipman, medical supplies to almshouse,	
W. R. Proctor, medical supplies to almshouse,	5.10
Town of Falmouth, aid to Emily Dennis,	78.00
George E. White, medical attendance,	5.00
George L. Atherton, provisions,	83.43
F. H. Burgess, rent,	78.00
H. F. Harlow, aid,	84.00
	28.00
Mrs. Willard H. Shaw, aid,	
N. F. Fish, wire and labor,	5.52
W. P. Moroney, shoes,	25.70
Alvin P. Wing, supplies to almshouse,	7.84
	54 322 04

\$4,233.94

OUTSIDE AID.

Outside aid furnished to persons having a settlement in Sandwich, for the year 1897.

Paid on account of Joshua Chase,	\$6.50
Paid on account of Frank Hilliard,	84.00
Paid on account of Henry P. Hoxie,	9.75

Paid on account of Mrs. Martha Stevens,	11.00
Paid on account of Mrs. John Buckley,	177.57
Paid on account of Mrs. Hannah Jones,	42.00
Paid on account of Uno H. Hillman,	11.50
Paid on account of Michael Hoey,	8.00
Paid on account of Benjamin Dillingham,	10.00
Paid on account of H. F. Harlow,	84.00
Paid on account of Horace Lovell,	24.00
Paid on account of Mrs. Margaret McCarthy,	12.88
	\$481.20

PERSONS AIDED IN OTHER PLACES.

Persons aided in other places whose settlement is in this town.

Paid on account of Emily Dennis:		
To Town of Falmouth,		\$78.00
Paid on account of William Crangle:		
To City of Cambridge,		7.71
Paid on account of Abigail Fox:		
. To George H. Freeman,		56.57
Paid on account of Mrs. James McNamee:		
To Town of Natick,		107.00
Paid on account of Arthur Pierce,		8.00
Paid on account of E. G. Dean:		
To Danvers Asylum,		167.60
Paid on account of James H. Jennings:		
To Mass. Hospital for Dipsomaniacs,		92.39
Paid on account of James Atherton:		
To Taunton Lunatic Hospital,	79.86	
To Medfield Insane Asylum,	77.20	
_		157.06

Paid on account of Laura Holway:	
To Taunton Lunatic Hospital,	73.54
Paid on account of Hiram P. Jones:	
To Taunton Lunatic Hospital,	169.46
Paid on account of Dennis Russell:	
To Taunton Lunatic Hospital,	169.46
	\$1,086.79

PERSONS AIDED IN THIS TOWN.

Persons aided in this town whose settlement is elsewhere.

Paid on account of Nicholas Lutz, of the Common-	
wealth,	\$9.18
Paid on account of Jako Anderson, of the Com-	
monwealth,	37.31
Paid on account of Patrick Early, of the Common-	
wealth,	30.85
Paid on account of Martin Gibbs, of Bourne,	6.00
Paid on account of H. G. O. Jenkins, of Bourne,	19.00
Paid on account of Frank Lovell, of Bourne,	66.61
Paid on account of Effie Norris, of Bourne,	159.00
Paid on account of Otis E. Denson, of North Attle-	
boro,	78.00
Paid on account of H. H. P. Lovell, of Middleboro,	294.93
Paid on account of Mrs. Williard H. Shaw, of Mid-	
dleboro,	28.00
Paid on account of C. J. Peters, of Westboro,	
and refunded by him,	283.71
Paid on account of Preserved Braley, of Freetown,	28.00
	\$1,040.59

ALMSHOUSE ACCOUNT.

Almshouse account for the year ending Dec. 31, 1897.

DR.

Keeper's salary,	\$408.25
Labor,	47.52
Groceries,	551.24
Provisions,	146.95
Fuel,	110.75
Lumber,	4.35
Medical attendance and medicine,	31.10
Dry goods, clothing and shoes,	112.77
Furnishings,	37.04
Stock, tools, seed and fertilizer,	49.35
Stock on hand Jan. 1, 1897,	903.70
	\$2,403.02
Cr.	" /
Board of Mr. and Mrs. Burbank,	28.00
Board of Bourne poor,	162.00
Sale of products,	124.30
Stock on hand Jan. 1, 1898,	895.30
~, . ,	1,209.60

STOCK ON HAND AT ALMSHOUSE,

\$1,193.42

Jan. 1, 1898.

,,	
2 cows,	\$50.00
1 horse,	25.00
2 hogs,	30.00
3 pigs,	8.00
75 fowl,	38.00
Farm wagon,	40.00
1 carriage,	40.00
1 mowing machine,	35.00

Fire annihilators,		25.00
Tools,		20.00
3 ladders,		6.00
2 harnesses,	·	20.00
Standing wood,		75.00
10 tons of hay,		180.00
2 tons of bedding,		12.00
200 pounds salt pork,		16.00
2 hams,		4.00
2 shoulders,		4.00
300 pounds shorts,		3.00
2 bushels cracked corn,		.90
4 bushels meal,		1.80
2 bushels corn,	,	.90
1-2 bushel wheat,		.50
600 pounds feed,		6.00
25 empty barrels,		3.75
30 gallons oil,		3.60
1 oil barrel,		1.50
12 cords wood, cut and housed,		84.00
8 tons coal,		54.00
40 bushels potatoes,		50.00
50 bushels beets,		25.00
25 bushels turnips,		12.50
5 dozen eggs,		1.25
Spices,		1.00
25 pounds sugar,		1.25
85 pounds soap,		3.70
10 pounds rice,		1.00
13 pounds tea,		7.15
2 pounds soda,		.20
10 pounds butter,		2.50
15 pounds lard,		1.50
1 gallon vinegar,		.30

\$895.30

SUMMARY OF POOR ACCOUNT.

Summary of poor account, showing the cost of support of the poor for the year ending Dec. 31, 1897:

Dr.

Almshouse, orders drawn,	\$1,499.32
Outside aid, orders drawn,	2,534.62
Overseers' salaries,	200.00
Stock on hand Jan. 1, 1897,	903.70
	\$5,137.64
Cr.	
Received or due from other towns and cities, \$679.54	1
Received or due from individuals. 311.71	

Received or due from the Commonwealth. 77.34 Produce sold, 124.30 Stock on hand Jan. 1, 1898, 895.30

2,088.19

Net cost, 3.049.45 Appropriation, 2,700.00

Deficiency, \$349.45

INMATES OF ALMSHOUSE.

Michael Quinn, Stephen Quinn, .. Charles Hamblin, Samuel C. Burbank, William Daniels, Benjamin Hoxie, Nicholas Lutz, Edwin G. Dean, Elijah McConnell, Mrs. Samuel C. Burbank, Mary McCarthy, Ascenath Meiggs, Mary J. Jackson, Julia McHugh, Effie Norris of Bourne.

Number of inmates Jan. 1, 1898, 11.

One hundred and two tramps have received aid during the year.

STATE AID.

Chapter 301.

Ann F. Shevlin,	\$48.00
Benjamin Ewer,	48.00
Sarah Allen,	48.00
Sarah S. Swift,	48.00
Grazilda N. Barnard,	48.00
Patrick McElroy,	36.00
John F. Cunningham,	36.00
Rebecca L. Cunningham,	36.00
Edward Brady,	36.00
Otis E. Denson,	48.00
William H. Abbott,	48.00
Charles H. Atwood,	8.00
Benjamin H. Hamlen,	12.00
Augustus Holway,	4.00
John D. Foster,	. 10.00
Elizabeth B. Foster,	40.00
Oliver C. Nye,	48.00
	\$602.00

The above is to be refunded in full by the state.

MILITARY AID.

Chapter 279.

Oliver C. Nye,

\$32.00

One-half of the above is to be refunded by the state.

SOLDIERS' AID.

Oliver C. Nye,

\$16.00

VALUATION, ETC.

	May 1, 1896.	May 1, 1897.	
Real estate,	\$744,125.00	\$748,825.00	
Personal estate,	177,750.00	174,875.00	
Total,	\$921,875.00	\$923,700.00	
Polls,	397	411	
Rate,	\$14.80	\$16.00	
Total tax,	\$14,437.75	\$15,601.20	
Number residents assessed,	479	471	
Number non-residents assessed,	175	176	
Number persons assessed on polls	only, 160	160	
Assessed value of buildings,	\$474,425.00	\$484.675.00	
Assessed value of land,	\$269,700.00	\$264,150.00	
Number of dwellings,	484	478	
Number of horses.	201	212	
Number of cows,	194	174	
Number of neat cattle other than	cows, 39	40	
Number of sheep,	73	21	
Number of fowl,	800	1197	
Number of acres of land,	20,955	20,955	
SUMS ASSESSED IN 1897.			
State tax.		\$682.50	
County tax,		1,125.39	
Town Appropriations.			
For Poor,		\$2,700.00	
Roads,		2,000.00	
Contingent expenses,		1,000.00	
Schools,		5,000.00	
Fire and snow bills,		2,000.00	
Public Library,		50.00	
Independence and Memorial	Days,	175.00	
Shawme road,	,	500.00	
Overlayings,		368.31	
		\$15.601.20	

FINANCIAL CONDITION OF THE TOWN.

Financial condition of the town Jan. 1, 1898.

Note to Thankful A. Packard, Mercy F. Fish, Charles Dillingham, Exr., Eliza A. Lovell, Emma Jones, Estate of Charles B. Hall, Charles Dillingham, Treas., H. H. Heald, Trustee, Blodget, Merritt & Co., International Trust Co.,		$\begin{array}{c} \$800.00\\ 100.00\\ 1,000.00\\ 1,000.00\\ 50.00\\ 3,300.00\\ 1,000.00\\ 1,000.00\\ 3,000.00\\ 1,000.00\\ \hline \$11,400.00\\ \end{array}$
ASSETS.		
Uncollected taxes,	\$10,390.34	
Cash in hands of treasurer,	698.01	
Expected reimbursement of state	000.01	
and military aid,	618.00	
Mass. school fund,	381.28	
Bills due the town,	568.97	
Expected reimbursement of expenses	000.01	
cattle inspector,	18.25	
Road tools,	175.00	
Road machine,	125.00	
O'Neil property,	100.00	
Stock on hand at almshouse,	895.30	
Fire engine,	600.00	
Due State, balance corporation tax,	92.32	
		14,662.47
Balance,		\$3,262.47

LIST OF JURORS.

List of Jurors as prepared by the Selectmen to be revised and accepted at the annual March meeting:

Jerome R. Holway,
John A. Armstrong,
Laban P. Crocker,
George W. Rogers,
Frederick C. Eldred,
Isaac K. Chipman,
Robert R. Fuller,
James H. Kelleher,
E. S. Clark,
Frank A. Fisher,
Andrew Harlow,
Charles Quinn,

William L. Nye,
Willard E. Boyden,
Alfred E. Dillingham,
Robert Armstrong,
Charles G. Ellis,
Peleg T. Brown,
Frank H. Burgess,
David A. Hoxie,
D. S. Neal,
Charles H. Macy,
Herbert L. Chipman,
Joseph H. Miller.

GUIDE BOARDS.

Chapter 162 of the Acts of 1897, in relation to Guide Boards at the forks and intersections of highways and ways leading to other towns has been complied with.

TOWN CLERK'S REPORT.

BIRTHS.

Births recorded in the Town Clerk's office during the year ending Dec. 31, 1897.

1896.

- Aug. 18. Estella Evelyn Percival, daughter to Horace and Eveline W. (Chadwick).
- Nov. 9. Edward Elvander, son to John and Amelia (Cantila). 1897.
- Jan. 14. Clarissa Elliott Howland, daughter to Frank L. and Amanda S. (Fry).
- Jan. 17. Martha Ann Lejune, daughter to Jacque and Maria L. (Ratel).
- Feb. 3. Warren Everett Kenney, son to Edward J. and Maggie L. (Larkin).
- Feb. 19. John Benjamin Rogers Shuster, son to William C. and Martha E. (Peters).
- Feb. 24. Stillborn.
- Feb. 27. Bertha May Weeks, daughter to George A. and Mary J. (Hilliard).
- Apr. 7. Lucien Herbert Vodon, son to Albert J. and Alice M. (Weekes).
- Apr. 22. Charles Murray, son to John and Nellie (Buckley).
- Apr. 27. Stillborn.
- June 1. Robert Henry Faunce Lovejoy, son to George A. F. and Laura (Lewis).
- Aug. 7. Mary Reed, daughter to Williard and Ferdinandia (Wesselhoeft).
- Aug. 11. Isabella Swansey, daughter to Charles and Mary T. (Wood).
- Sep. 30. Mildred Elizabeth Percival, daughter to Horace and Eveline W. (Chadwick).
- Nov. 9. Hattie V. Gibbs, daughter to Martin T. and Alice G. (Braley).

- Nov. 26. Christine Miller, daughter to Joseph H. and Jennie C. (Walsh).
- Dec. 20. Rosetta Maley, daughter to John A. and Maria W. (Parks).

MARRIAGES.

Marriages recorded in the Town Clerk's office during the year ending Dec. 31, 1897.

- Jan. 25. Henry B. L. Dimmick of Providence, R. I., and Jennie W. Lovell of Sandwich.
- June 5. Philip E. Brady of New Bedford and Joanna Donovan of Sandwich.
- June 8. Allen G. Ellis of Sandwich and Lizzie J. Kenney of Sandwich.
- June 30. Horace B. Bourne of Wareham and Hulda F. Bassett of Sandwich.
- Aug. 31. Samuel P. King of Boston and Alice V. Hoxie of Sandwich.
- Sep. 15. Gasper E. Perry of Cape Negro Island, N. S., and Lena McConnell of Sandwich.
- Oct. 10. Levi A. Hamlin of Sandwich and Annie L. Tribou of Bourne.
- Oct. 12. Herbert M. Ordway of Sandwich and Isadore Evans of Sandwich.
- Oct. 16. John Mayala of Sandwich and Mathilda Lammi of Sandwich.
- Oct. 31. Edward J. Humphrey of Sandwich and Mabel G. Davis of Sandwich.
- Nov. 4. Charles W. Marsh of Sandwich and Susie E. Higgins of Brockton.
- Nov. 28. Charles H. Woodward of Sandwich and Laura B. Chadbourne of Sandwich.
- Dec. 12. Elwood G. Fish of Sandwich and Alice T. Smalley of Falmouth.

Dec. 23. George E. Denson of Sandwich and Sarah E. Barlow of Mattapoisett.

DEATHS.

Deaths recorded in the Town Clerk's office during the year ending Dec. 31, 1897.

1896.

			Years.	AGE——Months.	
Dec.	23.	Lucy M. Higgins,	65	5	Days.
	97.	2240) 121 22188122)	00		
Jan.		Charles F. Crocker,	65		
Jan.	21.	Joseph S. Bassett,	75 °	5	.7
Jan.	24.	Martha Ann Lejune,			6
Feb.	2.	George Cozzens,	78	5	
Mar.	11.	Paulina F. Fuller,	71	- 5	
Mar.	16.	John D. Foster,	61	11	
Apr.	27.	Esther C. Wright,	38	7	10
May	31.	Freeman H. Howland,	76		26
June	2.	Laura A. Holway,	54		
June	2.	Mary M. Badger,	87		2
June	21.	Abigail (Newcomb) Fox,	84		
June	26.	Thomas H. Chipman,	61		
July	19.	Samuel C. Burbank,	72		
Aug.	1.	John M. Holway,	57		
Sep.	23.	Joseph Howland,	78		18
Sep.	14.	William G. Wing,	36	1	
Sep.	17.	Ann M. Burgess,	79	5	6
Oct.	21.	Stephen R. Wing,	83		
Oct.	28.	Sarah D. Fish,	, 83 .	8	
Nov.	25.	John McArdle,	60		
Nov.	26.	Ephraim C. Percival,	80	10	16
Dec.	10.	Deborah F. Atkins,	70	2	
Dec.	21.	George W. Wittum,	75		

PUBLIC LIBRARY.

SECRETARY'S REPORT.

I herewith submit the seventh annual report of the general condition of the Public Library for the year ending December 31, 1897.

Nearly two hundred and sixty dollars has been expended in books, comprising 151 volumes, besides a fine and complete encyclopædia (Johnson's), and a large Atlas of the world, (Rand, McNally & Co's).

The number of books circulated has been 8,270, being an increase of 1622 over the preceding year.

This large increase is, in part, due to the fact that each member of a family of twelve years and upwards is now entitled to take out a book. Heretofore the greatest increase has been less than 500.

It has always been the intention of the trustees to establish this more general plan of circulation, when the number of books purchased should make it feasible.

It is exceedingly gratifying to have these facts of its appreciation.

The young people are becoming more interested each year in the library, as shown by their attendance both afternoon and evenings.

The periodicals upon the reading table are more generally read by them than formerly, which cannot but tend to cultivate in them a desire for information which is, in itself, an education.

We trust that the cyclopædia and atlas that have been added to the books of reference will be of much service to the scholars of the various schools; also books of art, science, poetry, natural history, travel, etc., that have been added from time to time.

Our library, although small, and laboring under the disadvantage of limited means, has already become quite an important institution in our village; it is a source of much entertainment and instruction for both young and old.

Through the interest and kindness of friends, several valuable representations of Greek art now adorn the walls, while new and substantial chairs add much to the appearance of the rooms, as well as comfort to its patrons.

We are indebted to Miss Yard for a check for \$25; to the "professional" and "business" men of Sandwich, for the proceeds from their ball games, \$10; to Col. Charles L. Norton for a gift of books, and to Mr. Eugene Bourne for his neatly type-written lists of new books.

We trust that the kindly interest heretofore shown by the citizens of Sandwich, will continue, and that 1898 will show as marked an improvement over 1897, as that year has over the preceding one.

The library is an object worthy the serious consideration of our citizens, and all should feel it a pleasure and honor to contribute what they can towards its support.

ALICE R. COOKE.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

RECEIPTS.

Balance on hand, Jan. 1, 1897,	\$4 08.51
Fines,	28.15
Town appropriation for chairs,	20.00
Gift from Miss J. A. Yard,	25.00
Sale of magazines,	11.10
Town appropriation,	50.00
Proceeds from ball game,	10.00
	\$552.76

EXPENDITURES.

Books,		the second second	\$192.47
Librarian's salary,			56.60
Johnson's cyclopædia,	Α,		48.00
World's atlas,			16.65
Magazines and papers,			38.50
Cl			19.50
Fuel,			10.22
Shelf fixtures,	the state of the state of the		12.70
Desk,	and the second second		5.00
Miscellaneous, express,	cleaning, etc.,		9.97
Cash on hand,			143.15
			\$552.76





ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

SCHOOL COMMITTEE

OF THE

TOWN OF SANDWICH,

FOR THE

YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31,

→1897+

NEW BEDFORD, MASS.: THE NEW BEDFORD PRINTING COMPANY, 1898.

SCHOOL COMMITTEE

1897.

FRANCIS R. HOLWAY, Chairman,	Post-office Spring Hill,	Term Expires 1898
MRS. ELIZABETH CLARK, Secretary	, Sandwich,	1898
Dr. ROBERT H. FAUNCE,	Sandwich,	1898
JAMES L. LAWRENCE,	So. Sandwich,	1898
Mrs. HARRIET A. MORSE,	Sandwich,	1899
Dr. JOHN H. STEVENS,	Sandwich,	1899
FRANK W. CHIPMAN,	Sandwich,	1900

BURT JAY TICE,
Superintendent of Schools, Sandwich.

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

To the School Committee of the Town of Sandwich: -

Ladies and Gentlemen:—I herein present to you, and through you to the citizens of your town, my first annual report as superintendent of schools. It is the sixth annual report of a superintendent since the formation of the school superintendency district.

WORK OF THE YEAR.—CHANGES IN SCHOOL AFFAIRS.

The shortness of the time since I began my services has of course made it impossible for me to do more than to start any very important changes. Some radical changes which promise improvements of great and lasting value have nevertheless been begun, and certain ideas and plans which I found already introduced, or partly introduced, have been given prominence and emphasis. Of some of these changes I should like to speak.

The former course of study for the common schools has been superseded by the state course, which is now followed with some slight changes due to local circumstances. Where the state course seems unsuited to our schools, and where it is indefinite, teachers have been allowed to make changes and additions in following it. In making changes and in the details of their work teachers are guided by (1) my circular letters; (2) by question papers for the examination of pupils; (3) by references to the report on common school studies of the "Committee of Fifteen" of the National Educational Association; (4) by references to two new and specially well-prepared courses of study from outside the state; and (5) by references to certain new and approved text books.

In our high school the work of the first year class has been changed from that of the former course of study of the town to that of a course prepared by the state agent having special charge of high school work, your superintendent, and the principals and associate teachers of the Bourne and Sandwich high schools. The second, third and fourth year classes are now following the former course of study with slight changes. The new course of study proposed for the high schools is printed as an appendix to this report. It is recommended that the former course be followed in the main by all classes which have started with it, but that with other classes hereafter the new course be used. In the interpretation of this course of study, both as to spirit and details, teachers are referred to (1) "The Report on High School Studies" of the "Committee of Ten" of the National Educational Association; (2) the "Syllabus of Topics" and "Questions for Examinations" of the "Regents" of New York State; (3) the requirements for admission to the normal schools of the state and to the leading colleges of New England; and (4) to certain new and approved text-books. All of the foregoing documents have been furnished to teachers.

These changes in our courses of study have been based on the following ideas:

- 1. That the common schools should do, and do well, all the work usually required of the best common schools in the state,—no more and no less.
- 2. That the high school should do high school work, do it well and do nothing else; that while it should not be required to do the work of the grammar school, all its studies should, so far as possible, nevertheless, review, drill in, and enlarge on this work, and have a direct bearing on practical life.
- 3. That in our schools (so far as they go) the subjectmatter taught, the order of teaching, and the methods of teaching, should be those of the best schools of the state.

4. That our courses of study should fit *our* schools and *our* pupils.

I believe that the plans I have introduced for grading, promotions, examinations, term records, reports to parents, and reports to the superintendent have already recommended themselves to the school committee, to teachers, and to the public. One very bad feature of our schools heretofore has been the keeping back of pupils who were fitted to do advanced work, and another and still worse one has been the promotion of pupils before they were ready for it. How to prevent these without causing greater evils is one of the questions now puzzling many superintendents. I believe my plans will reduce improper grading to the minimum.

Another source of trouble in many places is that the school records are insufficient or are improperly kept. Hereafter with us there will be no excuse for either fault.

Our method of using a note-book, to be preserved in permanent form, in which the teacher writes notes and questions, and in which the superintendent, at his visits, answers the teacher's questions, and makes various notes and suggestions, is a valuable help in giving and preserving for teachers, especially new teachers, a large amount of information on school work.

The town library, by the active efforts of the library committee and the librarian, is of much greater help to the schools than formerly. Teachers now have lists showing what books suitable for school use or for the home reading of pupils are in the library, and where these books can best be used. A considerable number of books for the use of children will soon be added to those now in the library. Good reading for children is of supreme importance, and our library is now of great help in supplying this need.

At the beginning of my work the town did not have a good stock of school books and other supplies. This want has been remedied so that our teachers cannot, like those of some other places, excuse a failure to do good work by the plea that they do not have proper material with which to work. Every school now has nearly all the equipment that it needs; so while the amount expended for supplies during the year 1897 is an increase on that of the year 1896, the sum for the year 1898 will be less than that for 1897, and very likely less than that for 1896. It should of course be understood that no supplies have been bought for which there was not a real and pressing need for use, either at once or in the near future. A quantity of old books are on hand which may be credited in exchange for the new ones, or may be kept for supplementary use, or for reference.

METHODS OF TEACHING.

Our teachers are being impressed with the dignity and importance of their work. They are learning that the child is the most intricate, the most interesting and the most important problem in the world; that education is the supreme concern of human life; that teaching is the profoundest science, the highest art, the noblest profession; and that it is possible for every school to do all that people of common sense expect of it, provided the teachers know how to teach. They are learning too that the teacher must make the most careful preparation for her work; that her best teaching is by her character and example; that as the teacher is the school is, as the school is the child is, and as the child is the world will be. They are perceiving also what the real nature, aims and benefits of education are; that education should give, beside practical information and skill, a sound body, a trained mind and good morals; that the chief end of education is harmonious growth, right interests and ideal character.

Our teachers are seeking to reach these ends not by preachments or "fads" but by the regular work and discipline of the school. Every exercise without a definite educational end and aim is to be omitted. In all things we are trying to be practical. Teachers are omitting more and more the unimportant

details of subject-matter, the dry, disconnected facts, and are giving more and more attention to methods of study; they are using the topical method of teaching and studying more than the question-and-answer method; they are requiring pupils to investigate for themselves; and they are trying to fix facts and processes by review and drill, in the belief that each lesson, like liniment, should be "well rubbed in." They are presenting their lessons in an order that is logical though not always psychological. I regret that few teachers are able to correlate the various branches as much as they should, but trust that this will be learned somewhat next year.

HOW EACH BRANCH IS TO BE TAUGHT.

Let me refer briefly to work in the several branches of study separately.

In reading we are choosing matter of value either as information or as literature. As a rule in primary grades pupils should learn to read, and in grammar grades they should read to learn. Everywhere and always we are trying to secure good expression, good tones, and good enunciation. Phonics is taught in all the grades. The sentence-builders and word-builders lately furnished the lower primary grades are of undoubted value in teaching reading and spelling.

In penmanship we are trying to give a good position, the arm movement, a plain form of the letters and fair rapidity. The vertical system seems to be a success. Slates have been discarded and the pen is preferred to the lead pencil.

In arithmetic we are trying to omit the puzzles and to teach pupils to do problems occurring in every-day life and to perform operations correctly, quickly and mentally. Clear explanations and good figures are insisted on and diagrams are much used. Objects are used with beginners in teaching the combinations of numbers, and tables are made by pupils before being memorized. Problems requiring the pupil to make actual measurements are often given.

Spelling is taught by making every lesson a spelling lesson and by giving exercises consisting mostly of words found in the daily lessons, and of the misspelled words from the written exercises of the pupils. A few simple rules for spelling are taught. Oral and written spelling have about equal amounts of time.

In geography teachers have been instructed to omit unimportant geographical features; to require original thinking as well as memorizing; to unite the geography work with that of other studies, especially history, nature study, language and drawing; to give mental pictures by using actual objects, pictures, supplementary reading books, library books and newspaper clippings; and to require in the lower grades sand-modeling and in the higher ones much rapid sketching of maps from memory. Whenever a geographical feature is taught some important facts about it are taught. Very much less time than formerly is given to the location of geographical features, and very much more to physical, mathematical, commercial and political geography, and to descriptions of peoples as to their civilization.

In language facility and fluency are sought as well as correctness. Every lesson is made an exercise in the use of good English. In the lower grades the reading lesson is made the focus of most of the language work. A great amount of both oral and written composition is called for, and, as a rule, every mistake made is corrected and the correct form is "drilled in." The large amount of good literature that pupils read in school and out, and the choice selections they commit to memory are relied on as helps. Younger children reproduce stories and other matter which the teacher has told them or which they have read; the older pupils unite with this original composition on what they have seen or thought out. Language lessons as separate exercises are given occasionally in upper primary and regularly in all grammar grades, but technical grammar is not given except to upper grammar grade

pupils. The first work we do with the child when he enters school is to set him to talking about something in which he is interested. Throughout the school course pupils are expected in their recitations as a rule to answer in complete sentences and to make complete statements. In recitations pupils are generally required to tell what they know about a given topic without the help of questions from the teacher. The best teachers talk very little but induce their pupils to talk and write a great deal. A few, a very few, of the most important definitions, explanations and rules are thoroughly memorized; but nearly always the pupil is required to express in his own words the thought to be given, instead of repeating word for word what he has committed to memory. Pupils who are old enough use the dictionary constantly and whenever they meet a new word they master it, thus making it enlarge their vocabulary. The synonyms of a word are taught with the word and paraphrasing is a frequent exercise. But fine literary passages are never paraphrased except when necessary to explain their meaning. Word-analysis is taught in all the grammar grades. time is spent in having the pupils see, hear and use correct forms than is given to the correction of errors, especially those they have not made; but in upper grammar grades pupils are frequently required in correcting sentences to tell not only what is wrong, but why it is wrong. Local mistakes in pronunciation, in the choice of words and in syntax, are corrected most faithfully. From the first pupils are required to make analyses for their compositions. Letter-writing, business and social forms, declamations and debates, are all included in the language work.

As to history, American and general, it is taught informally by stories, by exercises connected with anniversary days, by supplementary reading and in connection with geography and language as well as by formal class recitations. In upper primary and lower grammar grades a few historical topics are studied formally each year, and in upper grammar grades American history is a regular study. We are teaching fewer topics by far than formerly, but are studying each topic by better methods. The Declaration of Independence, the Constitution, Washington's Farewell Address, and a few of the most famous patriotic songs, poems, speeches, and short sayings, receive special study.

We are teaching hygiene incidentally in primary, occasionally in lower grammar, and regularly in upper grammar grades. Very little anatomy is taught. The wise law of the state about teaching in connection with hygiene the effects of alcoholic drinks, stimulants and narcotics is observed and tendencies to overdo the matter have been checked.

In all the schools singing is practiced, though in some not so much as it should be. Most of the teachers can and do give a little formal instruction in music. I trust all will do so before long.

Drawing is considered a part of the required work. Most of our teachers can follow the state course, and all have the materials for doing, and are doing, what is required in form study and color; but more models must be furnished before the work in drawing will be entirely satisfactory.

Most teachers give some attention to nature study as a means of training pupils in observation and arousing interest. It is taught almost entirely in connection with language, geography and drawing, so that very little time is taken by it as a separate study.

A few minutes each week are given to physical training, following the Swedish system so far as we go. Not much is attempted except to teach pupils to breathe, walk and march well, and to habituate them to good positions in sitting and standing.

I expect hereafter to do more than I have done to help the teachers in their work in music, drawing, nature study and physical training.

Each teacher has been instructed to reserve sufficient time on her daily school program for special exercises, in which to teach subjects for which there are no regular formal recitations, such as ethics, etiquette, current events and the like. Of course such subjects are taught chiefly along with the regular routine work of the school.

AID FROM VARIOUS SOURCES.

One of the most encouraging features of the year's work is the valuable help received from various organizations. The Woman's Relief Corps has given us valuable help in teaching patriotism, and has promised still more. Besides the large flag at each building for outside use, each room has been given a handsome flag for use inside. The teachers have been given copies of a "Ritual for Teaching Patriotism" and a "Patriotic Primer." We hope to receive for every room some or all of such aids, as a framed picture of Washington, one of Lincoln, one of all the presidents together, a fac simile of the Declaration of Independence, and for rooms having grammar or high school pupils, a large illustrated history of the United States.

The Woman's Christian Temperance Union has furnished each common school teacher a copy of the "School Physiology Journal" and interested itself in seeing that the law regarding scientific temperance instruction is faithfully observed.

A company of women, several of whom have had practical experience in teaching, have formed a "School Aid Club." At present they are engaged in collecting and mounting pictures such as will help in the teaching of various branches. The spirit which prompts such efforts is most commendable, and cannot fail to be productive of great good.

In several of the schools a good beginning has been made in furnishing artistic pictures as school room decorations and aids in teaching. I trust we shall receive aid in this direction liberally next year from societies and individuals; also that means may be found to start more school libraries and to increase those now in existence.

CONDITION OF OUR SCHOOLS.

Our school system is in fair condition and will be in good working order by the end of the school year. The attendance of pupils is excellent, and after careful investigation I cannot find that there is in the whole town a single child of the legal school age who is not attending school according to law.

The discipline of the schools, the condition of the grounds and buildings, the furniture, supplies and equipments are, with few exceptions, in at least fairly good condition. Best of all, there seems to be on the part of the school committee and the public a most commendable spirit of liberality, sympathy and co-operation.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

There are, however, a few things needed to change the condition of our schools in certain matters from fair to excellent. These may be arranged as financial circumstances will permit.

First. The number of weeks during which the schools are in session might well be increased.

Second. Extensive repairs to the School street schoolhouse are needed to make it healthful and convenient.

Third. Unless we employ none but recent graduates from a first class normal or training school, supervisors of music and drawing will be needed to make our work in these branches equal to the work in them in the best schools.

I earnestly hope that every citizen of the town will do all that he can to secure the passage by our state legislature of certain bills regarding school attendance and truancy, the employment of child labor, and the care of neglected children, and the "mill tax" bill.

So far my school work in the town of Sandwich has been exceedingly interesting and enjoyable. It is not, therefore,

as a mere matter of form, but with real gratitude that I thank the school committee, the teachers and the people for patient forbearance and the most kindly confidence, co-operation and courtesy.

Respectfully submitted,

BURT JAY TICE, Superintendent of Schools.

February, 1898.

THE REPORT OF THE PRINCIPAL OF THE HIGH SCHOOL.

To Mr. B. J. Tice, Superintendent of Schools:—

The following report on the condition of the High School for the calendar year 1897, is respectfully submitted for your consideration.

Considering circumstances the attendance has been good. For the first six months of the year the percentage ranged from 90 to 95 and fell to only 89, when sickness was very prevalent in the school. Since the cranberrying season last fall the percentage has been 97. It is believed that there is almost no absence without reason, and very little that is not necessary. The pupils very generally show commendable zeal in punctuality and attendance.

The change to two sessions a day has proved very beneficial to the school. Under the one session plan toward the end of the session, the pupils would appear exhausted and listless. The work would drag and when the time to close came, it was so late and the pupils were so tired and hungry that the session

was closed hurriedly, and work that in a small high school always needs to be done after school, was left undone. Now the pupils do not at any period of the day, show that old list-lessness, and work does not stop until the close of the school. The pupils are doing better work and are doing it more comfortably than before.

The percentage of attendance (ninety-seven) for the last three months of the year was, it should be remembered, realized under this plan, showing that the school has not suffered in this respect. It was feared that the pupils would take advantage of slight excuses to be absent in the afternoon, but the attendance is as good in the afternoon as in the morning.

Last winter the pupils showed such a disinclination to sing that it seemed best to give up the teaching of singing entirely. When the school opened in September it was tried again. The pupils gradually became interested, and now they very generally take part in the singing and enjoy it. Some attempt is made at instruction, but much time cannot be given just now to drill, yet the results would seem to show that systematic instruction, if it could be given, would be very profitable to the school. There is probably no other equal outlay that could be made that would result in so much pleasure to the pupils, not only in their school life, but afterwards. The community also would reap the benefit of having its members somewhat trained in music, as would be the result after a few years' instruction in the schools.

The tone and temper of the school are healthy, and the pupils respond in good spirit to the requirements of work and discipline.

There is no weakness of small high schools more prevalent or more serious than the low standard of attainment, or rather lack of such standard, not only for entering the high school, but also for continuing a study in it and graduating from it. There is no reason why some fitness and ability for performing a certain task should not be insisted upon in school as well as in the other concerns of life. All that is needed to remove the difficulty is the application to school matters of the same common sense that is usually applied to other matters. It is, therefore, cause for congratulation that the attempts made to insist on a certain degree of excellence in any study as a condition to continuing it, have been attended with good results and have been received in the best spirit by both the pupils and their parents. Some definite requirements of the kind are absolutely necessary to the success of the school. Care has been taken, however, not to put the standard too high for the school.

The confidence and earnest support of the superintendent and committee is highly appreciated. The assistant, Miss Foster, devotes herself to her work with an earnestness and conscientiousness that are certain to ensure success.

The recommendations that occur to one's mind as the most necessary are those which the committee may feel least able to carry out. The light on dark days, in the afternoon of any winter day, leaves much to be desired. It would be greatly improved by putting a window with immovable sash in the partition between the main room and the boys' entry.

The successful and pleasurable study of botany and physics is hindered by the lack of laboratory facilities. Chemistry necessarily monopolizes pretty well what facilities the school now enjoys. These studies can be put on an equal footing with the others only by providing as good facilities for their pursuit. The cheapest plan would be to fit up the attic above the chemical laboratory and recitation room, and perhaps heat with wood stoves.

The changes in text books have been very few, but it is believed those made were necessary and were decidedly for the better. Mowry's "Studies in Civil Government," has been made the basis of the work in that subject. The study of

state and town government has been based as largely as possible on public documents and such other original sources as were obtainable.

The text in book-keeping has been changed so as to afford more practice in the simple principles of the art and to obtain greater familiarity and accuracy in handling books of fewer forms instead of a limited knowledge of a larger variety of forms.

Reference books in general history have been provided to supplement the text book, Sheldon's General History, and so bring the work more into line with the intended method of the book, that is, the laboratory method.

At the superintendent's suggestion the work in English has been more sharply differentiated into work in literature proper and work in composition, analysis and rhetoric. This will result in a conservation of energy and time, and in more definiteness in purpose and results, without separating too much subjects so very closely related. This idea is carried out in the course of study as submitted herewith.

The work of the three upper classes is much the same as last year, as it seemed best that they should go on by the old course of study. The first year class, however, is working according to the new course, all electing Latin.

As will be seen in the new course of study French is elective the last two years instead of earlier. Consequently there is no class in French this year, but every pupil in the school will have had an opportunity to study it before leaving the school. Those now in the three upper classes have already had an opportunity for some study, and still further opportunity will be given before they all leave school. The course is now so arranged that either French or Latin must be studied in the last two years, as is pointed out in the explanation of the course.

In accordance with the vote of the committee that a new course of study be prepared, the superintendent and the teachers of the Bourne and Sandwich high schools considered the matter together, as a new course for the former town was contemplated, and the conditions in the two towns were very similar.

After giving the matter some attention and not agreeing on anything entirely satisfactory, they asked State Agent J. W. McDonald, who has special charge of high school work, to suggest a course of study. He proposed the course practically as given herewith which is submitted as perhaps the best that can be devised. It is believed to be based on scientific principles. Still, slight modifications may be necessary or desirable as it is worked into the school.

It will appear from examination that, while no group of studies is named specifically "Latin" or "English" course, the arrangement of the prescribed and elective studies permits the pursuit of either course or a combination, as the pupil may prefer. Only those subjects are prescribed that it is generally agreed all pupils should study, no matter what the general character of the course they may be pursuing.

Moreover, the elective feature is progressive. The amount of elective work increases and the amount of prescribed work decreases from year to year, so that the total amount of work done does not vary much from year to year. This reserves the largest freedom of choice for a time when the pupil is best fitted to decide what he wants to study and what he ought to. Thus the prescribed work of the first year amounts to 440 periods, while there is a choice of only 160 periods allowed. In the last year, however, but 160 periods are prescribed and a choice of 440 periods is allowed.

Some instruction in English literature is given all through the course, but most of the thorough and systematic study of literature proper has been deferred till the latter part of the course on a theory that, on the whole, appears sound. That is, that the appreciative study of literature pre-supposes some preparation in cultivation of broad tastes and acquisition of wide information; and that the preparation is, in large part, best obtained by the study of those other subjects that often furnish the subject matter of literature or the basis of references and allusions in it. For that reason more than two-thirds of the time given to thorough literary study is in the last half of the course, when the pupils are, by their previous study, best fitted to take it up.

Physics and Chemistry are introduced before the other sciences, as being fundamental and in some degree preparatory to them.

By correlating closely work in Astronomy with the work in Physical Geography it is hoped that a sufficient knowledge of that science can be acquired without its being given as a separate study.

The elective studies for the last two years are so arranged that one language, either French or Latin, must be chosen to make up the full number of elective periods required, while both may be taken if desired. It has seemed advisable not to offer German. Without that the course is as full as can be handled by only two teachers, and it would only encumber the course. The modern language pupils would be divided into classes undesirably small if they were divided between two studies. French is offered as the more popular and common language of the two.

The offering of advanced Algebra and Physics is believed to be justified by the desire of some pupils to prepare as well as they can for some further course in scientific or technical training. At the same time these studies will be of use to those that intend to enter college.

For the fourth year are left some of those studies that pupils unable to remain four years in the school can best do without, though a third year pupil could choose any of them if he should desire and showed the ability. The period for general drill once a week in unprepared work is for review in grammar school work to keep fresh what the pupils have learned, but not to attempt anything new. This ought to be a very useful exercise. Many points will slip away from young pupils which ought to be kept fresh. Recalling them during their high school course ought to give the pupils, with their maturer understanding, a new idea of the significance and bearing of many of these familiar or long forgotten facts and principles.

The work in all the subjects offered is not meant to be strenuous and intensive, but in some is meant to arouse an interest in the subject, teach methods of study and remove that strangeness that surrounds so many of the common ideas and phenomena familiar in everyday life.

In a small school an elaborate course of study is apt to result in classes undesirably small because of the large number of classes. Therefore it should be understood that no subject will be taught unless enough choose it to make it profitable to the class and worth while to take up a part of a teacher's time.

The number of periods in each subject per year is reckoned on the basis of forty weeks of school. If the school year is shorter, of course there will be a corresponding reduction in the number of periods per year.

There are meant to be eight recitation periods per day. This seems to be an unavoidable evil, but the course is so arranged that with only two teachers there will be for each three or four "vacant" periods a week. One who has never had the experience of having and not having such periods cannot realize what a blessing they are both to pupils and teacher. Individual aid can then be given pupils which cannot be given when the teacher is always hearing recitations, and which is so peculiarly helpful to them. In Mr. McDonald's words, "From the beginning to the end of the session the teacher is working on the jump, with his mind ricochetting from subject to subject over the whole range of literature, language, mathematics

history, science and art. No one who has not had the experience can realize the mental strain that this imposes on a live, conscientious teacher. A spare period would enable a teacher to catch his breath and prepare for a new effort," and "would permit attention to details of school management that would otherwise have to be neglected." There would be no real sacrifice in giving up a study, if necessary, to arrange such periods.

For the amount of work in each study and the scope and method of the work in it, reference is made to "The Report of the Committee of Ten" of the National Educational Association on high school studies, to the entrance requirements of New England colleges and Massachusetts normal schools, and to the new and approved text books on the various subjects. It is hoped, however, syllabi of the different branches will soon be prepared which will show the details of the work.

The course of study as submitted is, it is true, not free from objectionable features, but many of these are due to the inherent difficulties of the case. No course of study, even in the larger schools, is perfect. Indeed, what the perfect is has not been agreed upon. But in a small high school the conditions to be satisfied are peculiarly trying. Still it is believed that with the weight of Mr. McDonald's endorsement this course will be accepted as satisfactory a one as can be devised, and it is hoped that it will enhance the usefulness of the school.

Respectfully submitted,

F. STANLEY STEBBINS,

Principal,

FIRST YEAR.

NAME OF STUDY.	No. of R	No. of Recitations.		
	Per Week.	Per Year.		
Prescribed:				
English Composition and Grammar,	1	40		
English History,	3	120		
Algebra (Elementary).	4	160		
Physics (Experimental),	3	120		
Elective:				
Latin,	4	160		
Drawing,	2	80		
Bookkeeping,	2	80		

In addition to the prescribed work 160 periods per year are to be chosen by the pupil.

SECOND YEAR.

NAME OF STUDY.	No. of Re	No. of Recitations.		
	Per Week.	Per Year.		
Prescribed:				
English Literature (last two terms),	3	80		
General History,	3	120		
Chemistry, { first term, second term,	3 } 3	65		
Botany (last term),	3	45		
		1		
Geometry, { first term, second term, third term,	$\begin{bmatrix} 5\\4\\3 \end{bmatrix}$	150		
Elective:				
English Composition and Grammar,	1	40		
Latin,	4	160		
6 Bookkeeping and				
Sookkeeping and Commercial Arithmetic,	2-3	60		

In addition to the prescribed work 140 periods per year are to be chosen by the pupil.

THIRD YEAR.

NAME OF STUDY.	No. of Recitations		
	Per Week.	Per Year	
Prescribed:			
English Composition and Rhetoric,	1	40	
English Literature,	3	120	
Physiology, 26 weeks,	3	78	
Elective:			
United States History, first half year.	3	60	
Civil Government, second half year,	3	: 60	
Latin,	3	120	
French,	4	160	
Physical Geography, second half,	3	60	
Zoology, twelve weeks,	3	36	

In addition to the prescribed work 400 periods per year are to be chosen by the pupil.

FOURTH YEAR.

NAME OF STUDY.	No. of Re	No. of Recitations.		
	Per Week.	Per Year.		
Prescribed:				
English Composition and Rhetoric,	1	40		
English Literature,	3	120		
Elective:				
Latin,	3-4	140		
French,	3-4	140		
Geology, first half,	3	60		
Advanced Algebra, first half,	3	60		
Advanced Physics, second half,	4	80		

In addition to the prescribed work 440 periods per year are to be chosen by the pupil.

UNPREPARED Work.

Music,One period per weekGeneral Drill,*One period per weekMorals, Hygiene, etc.,One period per week

^{*}See explanation of course of study for nature of this work.

TRUANT OFFICER'S REPORT.

Mr. B. J. Tice, Superintendent of Schools:

Dear Sir: My report for the year 1897 is brief. Only one case of truancy has been reported to me for investigation. The child reported was sent to school at once. This shows a very pleasing improvement over the work of 1896, when thirteen cases were reported to me. It is plain that parents are realizing that a good education is important and that our schools are giving pupils a good education. I believe also that most pupils find their school work and surroundings more pleasant than heretofore. Lastly, I believe that parents are becoming better acquainted with our compulsory attendance laws, and have learned that the school authorities of the town are firmly resolved that these wise laws shall be obeyed.

The bill lately introduced into our state legislature regarding truancy is an excellent measure, and all who can should work for its passage.

Respectfully submitted,

THOMAS MONTAGUE, Truant Officer.

SCHOOL STATISTICS, 1897.

Monthly Salary.	\$105.36 105.36 52.63 36.84	55.00	28.00 40.00	35.00 30.00	30.00	88.00 88.00 88.00	40.00
WHERE EDUCATED	Harvard University, Boston "	Bridgewater Normal Sch. Quincy Training School,	Sandwich High "Quincy Training "	Sandwich High	Boston University, Smith College,	Bourne High School	Wellesley College,
TEACHER	Arthur B. Webber, F. S. Stebbins, Ella O. Newhall, Nannie W. Foster,	Adeline Keith, Grace E. Donovan,	Sara K. Chipman, Martha Newcomb,	Lillian Haines, Mary Rose Dalton,	Nannie W. Foster, Lucy E. Blake,	Mrs. L. M. P. Dickey, Nancy Morse, Linds I. Dangles	Isabel Wilson,
Average No. Cases Tardiness per pupil.	86	2.5	2.5	0.2	0.7 {	1.3	
Per cent. of Atten- dance.	94.3	95	97.9	95.4	94.8	93.4	.c.
Average Attendance.	28.6	24.1	20.4	25.3 27.2	11.1	17.2	15.3
Average Membership.	30.3	25.4	21.9	26.3 28.5	11.7	18.4	18
No. over 15.	22	1- 1	0	00	0	_	63
No. under 5.	0	0	0 -	00	0	-	0
No. between 8 and 14.	4	26	07	20	00	က	15
No. between 5 and 15.	Ξ	33	38	32	15	21	17
No. of Pupils en- rolled,	33	40	330	32	15	23	19
тооноз	High,	Upper Grammar,	Lower Grammar, Lower Primary,	West Primary, Jarvesville Prim'y,	Spring Hill,	Scorton,	Farmersville,

Nore.—The number of pupils here given as enrolled in a school, includes, in some cases, pupils enrolled also in some other school of the town.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

For the Year 1897.

R	E	C	E	H	Т	S.
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Witchit In.	&F 000 00	
Town appropriation,	\$5,000.00	
Dog fund,	181.20	
Cash refunded,	.50	
Mass. school fund,	362.57	
State aid for superintendent,	515.62	
		6,059.89
EXPENDITURES.		
Salaries of superintendent and teachers	, \$4,506.06	
School committee,	120.65	
Janitors,	300.20	
Fuel,	228.50	
Books and supplies,	632.75	
Repairs.	130.20	
Sundries,	127.64	
Transportation,	259.00	
· /		6,305.00
Deficit,		\$245.11
Tronoit,		\$2TU.11
ESTIMATE OF EXP	PENSES	
For the Year 18		
Salaries of superintendent and teachers,	\$4.125.00	
School committee,	75.00	
Janitors.	275.00	
Fuel,	225.00	
Books and supplies,	400.00	
Repairs,	75.00	
Sundries,	100.00	
Transportation of pupils,	260.00	
papas,		5,535.00
PROBABLE RECEIF	PTS.	-,
From Mass. school fund,	362.00	
From dog fund,		
1 I OIII GO TUIIG,	181.00	
Trom dog rand,	181.00	543.00

\$4,922.00

Balance,

It is recommended that the town appropriate \$5,000 for school purposes in addition to any sum that may be appropriated for special repairs and improvements on the School street schoolhouse.

PROPOSED CALENDAR

For 1898.

HIGH SCHOOL.

	WINTER TERM.	
Begins Jan. 3.	. Closes March 25.	12 Weeks
	SPRING TERM.	
Begins April 4.	. Closes June 24.	12 Weeks
	FALL TERM.	
Begins Sept. 12.	. Closes Dec. 16.	14 Weeks
	COMMON SCHOOLS.	
	WINTER TERM.	
Begins Jan. 3.	. Closes March 25.	12 Weeks
	SPRING TERM.	
Begins April 4.	. Closes June 24.	12 Weeks
	FALL TERM.	
Begins Oct. 10.	. Closes Dec. 16.	10 Weeks

